

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.95

(ESTABLISHED 1841.)

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April 3, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 84 72

April 3, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 87, 2 p.m. 70.
Humidity 86, 82

2741 號八初月三年寅甲

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1914.

五拜禮 號月年亥癸

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TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

UNIONISTS AND MR. ASQUITH.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received April 3.

The political outlook is much brighter, as is evidenced by the fact that the King has left for Windsor, and also that the Unionist Headquarters are asking local Unionists at East Fife not to oppose Mr. Asquith in the bye-election.

There is a strong and growing feeling among the moderates of all sides against risking civil war since the Federal and other suggestions for a settlement of the Ulster dispute.

Lord Hugh Cecil has made an important contribution towards peace, having given notice of a motion that the Home Rule Bill be sent to a committee of thirty members to frame suggestions to the House of Lords in accordance with the provisions of the Parliament Act to take what steps it thinks expedient in the interests of peace and good government in Ireland. This would enable the carrying out of the exclusion of Ulster, combined with the Federal or other plan.

Mr. Asquith is to speak at East Fife on Saturday.

Another Debate.

In the House of Commons, on a debate on the Home Rule Bill, Mr. Balfour stated that the reason for an entirely different atmosphere prevailing had nothing to do with the Army, but was due to the fact that the Government and its supporters had just realised that Ulster was determined not to submit to Home Rule and that the majority of Englishmen agreed with Ulster. He had never believed in a Federal United Kingdom, but he would not stand in the way of any moderate form of Devolution if it would avert civil war.

Mr. Herbert Samuel said the most remarkable feature of the debate had been the support of the principle of Federation. The prospects of any conference or commission representing all parties arriving at a Federal solution of the difficulties would not be bright if the question of Home Rule for Ireland remained still unsettled. Only after the present Bill, with the temporary exclusion of Ulster, had been placed upon the Statute Book would it be possible for such a commission to calmly discuss such constitutional alterations. Before the next stage of the Bill, however, there must be a considerable interval which could be utilised by conferences at which the various suggestions advanced might germinate into more fruitful proposals for accommodation. The whole Government hoped it would be unnecessary to begin use coercion in Ireland, but the Opposition must not use the Government's reluctance in order to wreck the Bill. He appealed to the Opposition to realise their share in the common responsibility to effect a settlement.

Mr. Larkin Not to Run.

Later.

Mr. Larkin says he at present does not intend to oppose Mr. Asquith.

A later message states that the House of Commons debate has adjourned until the 8th when Mr. John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson will speak.

Mrs. Pankhurst to East Fife.

Mrs. Pankhurst has left for Fife.

TELEGRAMS.

CANTEN SCANDALS.

DEFENDANTS COMMITTED.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received April 3.

The defendants in the Army canteen scandal case have been committed for trial.

The full list of defendants is as follows:—

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster William James Armstrong, Norfolk Regiment.
Sergeant Major George Petchy Bennett, West Riding Regiment.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster James Burns, 8th Hussars.
Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster Thomas Henry Johnson, Royal Lancaster Regiment.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster William Kelly, Lincaster Regiment.
Staff Sergeant Thomas Millward, Army Service Corps.
Hon. Captain and Quartermaster George Edward Mitchell, Devon Regiment.

Honorary Captain and Quartermaster Charles Quarell, Suffolk Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Whittaker, formerly (1902-1905) in command of the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry at Malta.

John Cansfield, general manager and a director of Lipton, Limited.

Archibald Minto, formerly head of the military department of Lipton, Limited, and was in the employ of the company for many years.

James Craig, formerly general manager of the military department of Lipton, Limited, in Ireland.

Daniel Lynch, manager of the canteen department of Lipton, Limited, for Ireland.

Andrew Living, military manager of the Aldershot department of Lipton, Limited.

Frederick William Owen, an inspector in connection with the Salisbury branch of the military department of Lipton, Limited.

Edward Arthur Pegley, formerly an inspector of the military department of Lipton, Limited, in the Colchester district, but left the firm about two years ago.

Alfred Swain, indoor shorthand clerk of military department of Lipton, Limited.

James Ross Nash, manager for Lipton, Ltd., at Malta in 1905.

HOME RACING.

NEWBURY SPRING CUP.

London, Received April 3.

The race for the Newbury Spring Cup, run at Newbury over a distance of one mile, resulted as follows:—

Wrack 1
Bluestone 2
Brancepeth 3

Twenty-two ran; won by a length and a half, three lengths separating second and third.

The betting was 4 to 1 Wrack, 100 to 8 Bluestone and 100 to 7 Brancepeth.

BATAVIA DISASTER.

TRAIN FALLS INTO RIVER.

London, Received April 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Batavia states that a train was derailed on a bridge owing to collision with a buffalo.

Five vans fell into the river and twenty natives were killed and fifty injured. No Europeans were killed or injured.

TELEGRAMS.

BOXING.

WELLS' LATEST SUCCESS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received April 3.

Bombardier Wells knocked out the French heavyweight champion Lurie in the seventh round, at the Canterbury Music Hall.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

A SUDDEN OUTBURST.

London, Received April 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Santeropol states that an extinct volcano near Theodosia suddenly became active, and within half an hour 25 acres were covered with lava.

No casualties are reported.

SEALERS IN DISTRESS.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

London, Received April 3.

Reuter's correspondent at St. John, Newfoundland, reports that a sealing steamer's crew of 170 is adrift on floes in a blizzard. Fifty, dead or dying, have already been recovered.

Another Steamer Missing.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at St. John states that another steamer which was returning with a full catch of 20,000 seals, is missing. There are 173 souls aboard her.

THE DERBY.

LATEST BETTING.

London, Received April 3.

The latest betting on the Derby shows The Tetrarch to be quoted at 5 to 2 against.

CALCUTTA MURDER.

STUDENT ACQUITTED.

London, Received April 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Calcutta states that on the retrial of the student Roy for the murder of Sub. Inspector Chose the jury acquitted the prisoner.

The Judge summed up against the prisoner, but the jury discharged him.

Accused is being detained in custody.

QUEENSLAND LOAN.

London, Received April 3.

The issue of a Queensland Four Per Cent. Loan of two millions sterling, at 99, is announced.

GOLF BALLS.

INTERESTING TEST.

London, Received April 3.

In the first round of a golf match at Sandy Lodge, Vardon and Duncan, playing with rubber-cored balls, beat Braid and Taylor, who were using gutta-percha balls, by five up.

Then Braid and Taylor, playing with rubber-cored balls, beat Vardon and Duncan, using gutta-percha balls, by four up.

TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH ARMY.

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received April 3.

The Daily Telegraph states that General Sir Charles Douglas will take over the duties of Chief of General Staff on the 4th inst.

[General Sir Charles W. H. Douglas, G.C.B., has been Inspector General of Home Forces since 1912. He joined the 92nd Highlanders in 1869 and has seen much service. He took part in the march from Kabul to Kandahar, was present at the fighting at the latter place, where his horse was shot under him, was also present at the battle of Majuba, and commanded a column of all arms at the last Boer War. He is 63 years of age.]

THE BRITANNIC.

New System of Lowering Boats.

The new triple-screw steamer Britannic, which was built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff for the White Star Line, and launched on February 25 at Belfast is only of slightly greater tonnage than the Olympic, being about the same length but rather more beam. It would seem, therefore, says The Times, that the owners have come to the conclusion that for the present the travelling public are satisfied with the Olympic type of ship.

The following are the leading particulars of the ship:—

Length, overall, about 900ft.; breadth, extreme, about 94ft.; depth, moulded, 64ft. 3in.; total height from keel to navigating bridge, 104ft. 6in.; gross tonnage, about 50,000; load draft 34ft. 7in.; displacement at load draft, over 53,000 tons; i.h.p. of reciprocating engines, 32,000; i.h.p. of turbine, 18,000; passenger accommodation for over 2,500; crew accommodation for over 950.

As in the Olympic, the double system of construction is carried up the sides of the ship to a considerable distance above the load-water-line. The framing throughout is exceptionally heavy and extends from the bottom of the ship to the shelter deck—a height of 66ft. Hydraulic riveting has been introduced to a larger extent than formerly, particularly in the top shell plating, and there extend right, fore, and aft, at the level of every deck, four lines of heavy girders, and at frequent intervals, extending from the bottom of the ship right to the shelter deck, stanchions and heavy columns, thus ensuring great longitudinal and vertical stiffening to the whole structure. There are 16 transverse bulkheads, five of which extend to a height of over 40ft. above the deepest loadline, while all the others are carried to a height of over 21ft. above the waterline.

Features of the Accommodation.

There are nine decks in the ship, on six of which accommodation is provided for about 2,600 passengers, including 790 in the first class and 320 in the second class. A feature of the accommodation is that a large number of the first-class state-rooms are single-berth rooms. In practically every case there is in connection with each a bathroom or a shower-bath and lavatory. There are a large number of special suites on the bridge and shelter decks, and also two special suites, including a dining

TELEGRAMS.

THE ROCHETTE CASE.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received April 3.

The Commission of Enquiry into the Rochette case, while not attacking the personal probity of M. Caillaux and other Ministers, severely condemns Ministerial interference with the course of the law for the purpose of postponing the trial of M. Rochette, who was thereby enabled to resume operations.

The whole affair, says the Commission, is symptomatic of the insidious financial influences invading the moral sense of the nation.

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TELEGRAMS.

ZELANDIA INCIDENT.

COMMANDER RELIEVED OF POST.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received April 2.

Commander Lecky of the battleship Zealandia, who was suspended pending an inquiry into the recent insubordination of stokers on the vessel, has been relieved of his post. He will be succeeded by Commander Humphrey Smith.

It is reported in Portsmouth that the Admiralty have decided to re-instate the eight stokers who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment for refusing to obey orders while at Vigo. A drastic inquiry into the whole matter is expected.

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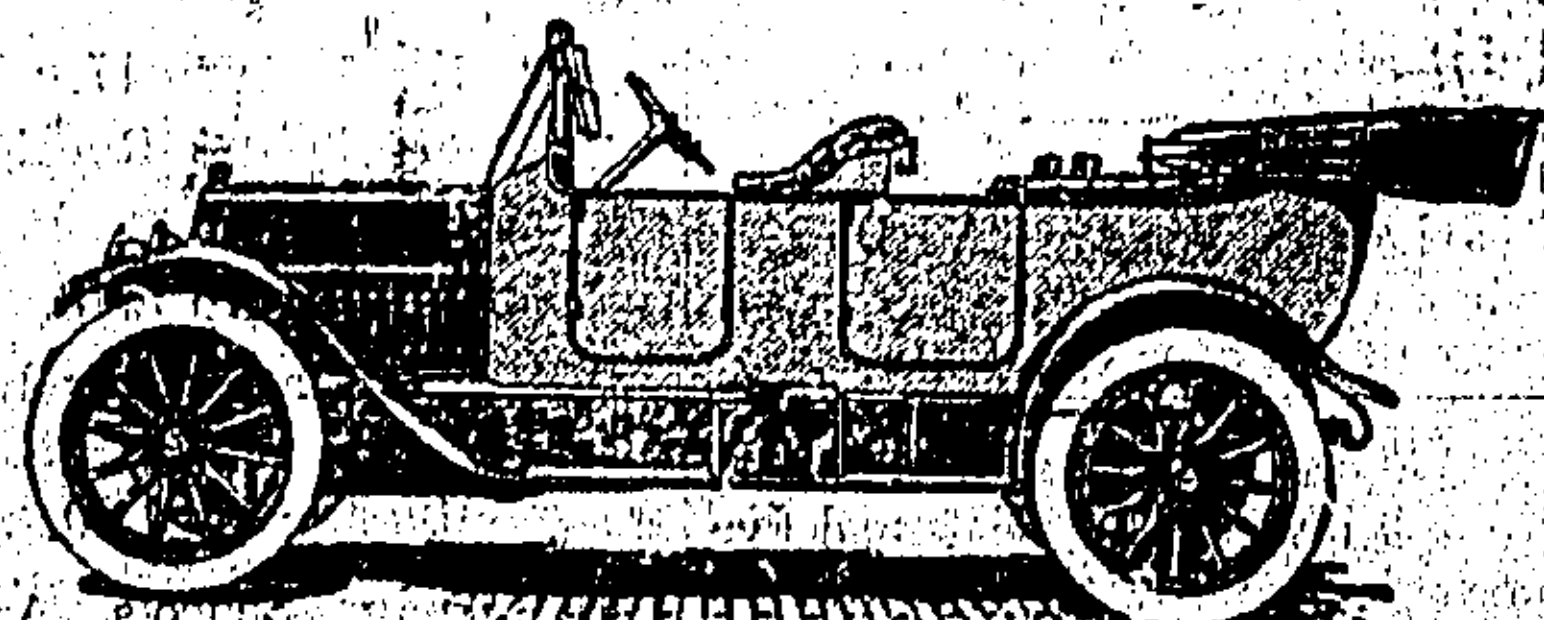
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MANAGER.

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Engraving
Hongkong, 14th July, 1913.

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South China Morning Post.

Secret Societies in China. Aside from the so-called J. nese Peril in the north there however, many signs of unrest in the South. Secret societies in object to the diabolical Kuomintang are springing everywhere. In Anhui a so-called the Tzeching Hui has inaugurated with the object of enlisting all disbanded officers and soldiers of the Chinese in a movement against the present Government. At Chong would-be rebels are and officers of Sun Yat-sen been discovered there in other places in Hon. The suppression of Chinese newspaper Ta-han at Hankow was the result of steps against the operation of rebels. Agents of Sun at White Wolf have been and executed in Changsha. Hunan is in a state of unrest. Kiangsu efforts are being to stamp out the Kuomintang object is to be the independence of the seven southern provinces: Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kwangtung, Szach and Fokien and the punishment of Yuan Shi-kai for deserting the Tzungmenhui, from the Kuomintang originally is active in Chekiang and u and executions are from Shanghai.

Daikyo Press.

East Five Elec. The Labour forces of England, Scotland, and Wales undoubtedly in full sympathy with Mr. Asquith's Government on that question, but they more deeply interested in questions of their own, and evidently desirous of knowing that fact before the public running candidates in as the election contests as possible even when there is not the of a chance of their return to Parliament. Labour has no whatever to gain by supporting Mr. Larkin's candidature as a Fife, for this would inevitably result in the return of a Unionist, and we doubt, whether Mr. Larkin is the man to command enough support to accomplish this result without the aid of the local Labour Union. For a Labour candidate to two thousand votes in East is by no means an impossibility but this is not the occasion to imagine, when the Labour Union will lend their aid in bringing about Mr. Asquith's defeat will be a great pity if this cannot be fought entirely on a question of the hour, for it will be the one which, above others, should afford an indication of the feeling of the electorate on a subject which has monopolized public attention during the few weeks to the exclusion of practically every other political question.

China Mail.

The Political Situation. Several of to-day's telegrams clearly indicate that a compromise is permeating ranks of both the great Powers regarding a satisfactory settlement of the Irish question. More than a quarter of a century the rights and the wrongs of Ireland have occupied an altogether disproportionate place in the business of our legislators, taxing and impeding other legislation of at least equal importance to the welfare of the United Kingdom as a whole. It is, therefore, not before time that some ordinary commonsense should take the place of Party prejudice, much futile and childish bickering. It will thus be a relief to most people, at least even though it has what may be termed the "hour"—the doctory change of the pros and cons of the problem are showing some signs of wishing to co-operate some policy for an amicable speedy settlement of this question. We must, however, that one should sanguine that such a will be effected as real tolerant persons would to be effected, precisely in the heated and excited here of Party politics, real liberation are in the often conspicuous by their absence.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried, Finton Haddock, etc.
ALEXANDRA

GENERAL NEWS.

Princes to Tour Dominions.
It is understood that the King has requested Sir John Anderson, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to draw up the preliminary plans for the tour of the Dominions, which is to be made by the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert. It is expected that a year will be allotted for the tour, which is to begin in the autumn of 1915. Australia will be visited first, and then New Zealand and Canada. The trip will also probably take in the United States.

Japanese Aeroplanes.
It is stated that after the estimates for the fund to be applied to the study of aeroplanes and automobiles are passed by the Japanese Diet, the War Department will inaugurate the construction of 13 aeroplanes at Tokorozawa. At the same time three aeroplanes as well as motors and other machinery will be ordered from abroad. The number of aviation officers will be increased to 14, double the number at present existing. The increase in the amount of the automobile fund will be allotted for the construction of 10 military automobiles, which are to be made at the Osaka Arsenal, and delivered to the Automobile Corps.

New York's Population.
According to statistics New York City has a white population of 4,669,102, and English is the mother tongue of 21 per cent. Next comes Yiddish, 19 per cent.; German, 18 per cent.; Italian, 12 per cent.; Polish, 3 per cent.; and French, Swedish, and Magyar, 1 per cent. each. The power of the English language to absorb all rivals is strikingly illustrated in New York City, the *Telegraph* states, where, despite the large foreign element, English dominates every walk in life. It is the rule rather than the exception for the children of foreign-born parents to be ignorant of their mother tongue and to speak English only. The same remark applies all over the United States.

New Uses for Rubber.
The Nizam of Hyderabad is reputed to be the wealthiest individual in India, and one of the wealthiest persons in the world, with a personal fortune amounting to some £500,000 per year. About 400 motor cars, mostly of a rather expensive type, are owned by His Highness, and used by himself, the ladies of his harem, Government officials and for various services and functions connected with his palaces. The expense on palace improvement every year is very large. This year, says the Englishman, in connection with the renovation of one place near Hyderabad, to be used especially for residence of distinguished guests, a noiseless rubber flooring has been laid down at a cost about \$5,000.

Freezing to Health.
Suspended animation to be continued for weeks, has been the subject of some curious experiments by Professor Bachmetief, a Russian biologist. It is well known that some low forms of animals can be restored to life after existing a considerable time in a dried state, and certain others pass the cold season in a lethargic condition. On gradually reducing the temperature, insects were brought to a strange stage of existence between life and death. All vital functions (says *Science* *Stiftings*) became suspended at 20 degrees to 23 degrees F., but might be restored even after a fairly long time, and death did not occur until the temperature fell to 15 degrees or lower. Lethargy was produced in small mammals, such as bats and white mice, by artificial respiration, when the animals could be safely kept at temperatures below freezing point. The experiments are to be extended to higher animals, and the investigator even seeks to determine whether tuberculous patients could be kept a few weeks in suspended animation at about 20 degrees. It is believed that would effect a cure, as tubercle bacilli are destroyed by two or three weeks at a somewhat higher temperature. Another idea is that the feeding of sheep and bees during the unproductive winter season could be made unnecessary, and that cattle and other food animals could be transported in a lethargic state.

WHAT THE KING CAN DO.

Veto the Sheet Anchor of the Constitution.

"The new doctrine is that in fact there is no King." This is one of the passages in a remarkably powerful article on the usurpation by ministers of the royal prerogative, in Mr. Gibson Bowles's new publication, the *Candid Quarterly Review*, the first number of which appeared recently at the price of five shillings. No more lucid summary of the evolutions of the power of the monarchy in this country has been written in recent years than the introductory article on The Kingship.

Mr. Bowles points out that in the last resort the royal prerogative is "the sheet anchor" of the constitution. The cases he presents is a powerful argument on the side of those who are urging that the royal assent to the Home Rule Bill shall be refused until after a general election. He says:—

"In the case of a legislative Act embodied in a bill for altering the law, the constitution provides for such full consideration by requiring that, before the King is asked to assent to it, that bill shall have been advised and consented to by both House of Parliament. The King's prerogative is, in this as in all, one of the final resources of the constitution. It is the last safeguard of the subject's birthright, always existing, but only to be brought into action when all other constitutional safeguards have failed. So long as these safeguards act, the prerogative remains latent, unseen, almost unknown and often forgotten. Rarely indeed have the safeguards one and all failed to act. But when once they have all failed there is nothing left in the constitution but the royal prerogative. It is the sheet anchor. If that comes home all is lost."

Acting Alone.
"There are cases—and some of them the most important of all—in which the King's prerogative empowers him to act alone, without the concurrence of any minister—say, there are cases in which he must so act. While in no case can the minister perform any great act of State without the concurrence of the King, yet in some most important cases the King can perform such an act without the concurrence of the minister. Can it be supposed that the constitution has left to the King these important powers, and yet has denied to him the judgment and discretion necessary to their exercise?"

Dealing with the gradual usurpation of the King's authority by successive ministers, Mr. Bowles says:—"From usurpation to supersession is but a short step. Ministers who have long usurped the King's power and clothed themselves in the prerogative, now deny the King's power altogether, and claim the prerogative as their own. They boldly assert and even lay down as an axiom, that the King has no free will at all, no judgment, and no discretion; and that he is bound to act on the advice of his ministers, whether he believes it to be good or bad; bound whatever the consequences, and however conscious himself that those consequences must be evil. The new doctrine is that in fact there is no King; that there is only a salaried and splendid Magnifico with no place or power in the State except for empty ceremonial; with no rights and no duties. He may not act or even think for himself; he may not act upon any advice but that of the prime minister of the day; nay, more, he must not take any advice save that of the minister; and when the advice of the minister is given, he must automatically obey it, or he and his office and his throne together will be brought to destruction and ruined for ever. The minister is now become the enemy of the State claiming arbitrary and uncontrolled power for himself, extending the monarch and alleging in himself alone the right to that passive obedience, thought to have been banished for ever from the kingdom."

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MILLIONAIRES' HOBBY.

Future of Pierpont Morgan Collections.

Considerable attention was excited in Paris, by the rumour that the collections of the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan, might soon be sold by auction. This has been contradicted from New York, and M. Jacques Seligmann has stated that he saw young Mr. Pierpont Morgan just before leaving America, who told him that there was no question of any such sale "for the moment." This is all that is known at present, and it leaves the question still open.

In his will the late millionaire wrote: "After my death my son will exhibit all my collections for the education and satisfaction of the public, after which he will have the right to do with them what he pleases." This exhibition is to take place in a specially constructed wing of the New York Museum which was begun about a couple of years ago, and which is not yet completed. The exhibition will scarcely be kept open less than six months to twenty-four months, so that if there is to be any sale it will not be for another two or three years at the earliest.

Its Present Value.
In this connection the Gaulois has questioned several of the most famous antiquity and art dealers, and has obtained the following details and opinions which may be of prospective interest. The collections are supposed to have cost between eight and ten millions sterling, and if they were sold in series, at distances of three or four years, they might fetch about as much, but scarcely more, since the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan was a dear buyer, who did not hesitate at prices. Whilst some objects would fetch a good deal more perhaps than was paid for them, others would certainly, with difficulty reach their original figures.

One of the best known connoisseurs gave it as his opinion that if the whole collection was sold together, the art objects and pictures of the eighteenth century would maintain the prices paid—between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000—and would be easily absorbed by the different markets. But for the rest, particularly those resulting from excavations in Italy and Egypt, there might be as much as 50 per cent. depreciation. "Not all the museums in the world, backed by their Governments, would be able to keep up the values, and the disturbance of the market in this particular line would probably be felt for many years. On the contrary, a sale at intervals by series or groups might be remunerative in the long run, especially if one could find buyers ready to take up a block, as in sometimes the case in the States."

The 200,000 Raphael.
The famous remarks that it would take a "Lorraine" to describe the Pierpont Morgan collections, and, as a matter of fact, the mere catalogue of his fifteenth century books fills three bulky to-folio volumes. Amongst the big "lots" would be the Raphael, bought of M. Siedel-mayer for £80,000, and more than £80,000 was paid for the Franz Hals picture of the Minze-reck collection, with another £80,000 for the Hubert Berta of M. Verneuil. One of the best purchases Mr. Pierpont Morgan ever made was perhaps that of the four Fragonard panels painted at Gasse for the artist's friend Mauchert, and bought from Mr. Wertheimer in London for £50,000. The picture collection is eclectic, and contains the choicest examples of almost every school and great master—all the "Primitives" of the Italian, French, English and Dutch schools, examples of Velasquez, Van Dyck, and Rubens, and all the great English and French old masters.

The tapestries are magnificent, amongst which may be cited Coypelle's "rose coloured" series made at the Gobelin factory and bought from the Royal Court of Spain for £80,000, and probably worth double to-day. These came out of the heritage of Don Francisco d'Assisi, husband of Queen Isabella. Of the "objets d'art" £40,000 was given for Mme. Heine's collection of miniatures, mostly by Fragonard, and the same sum was paid for the Francon collection of eighteenth century "culs en vau." The Royal

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Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913 [211]

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obel collection of Limoges enameled was acquired through M. Seligmann for at least £200,000, if not more.

The Colossal Library.
The library is something colossal, and filled a whole wing in the garden of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's home in New York. Every imaginable rich, rare, or curious specimen seemed to tempt him. Amongst his treasures was a collection of "incunables," bought from Mr. Bennett, who would not admit any volume more than twelve inches high. Also two Mazarin Bibles, one on paper and one on vellum; the "Morte d'Arthur," which cost over £3,000; and the famous Meliere, with original drawings by Moreau. M. Rabier, the great antiquarian book-seller, once sold to Mr. Pierpont Morgan £20,000 worth of old bindings dating from Francis I. to Napoleon, and on another occasion an enameled binding for £40,000. From the above some idea, though perhaps only a feeble one, may be gained of what a Pierpont Morgan sale would be like.

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Notice.

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The library is something colossal, and filled a whole wing in the garden of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's home in New York. Every imaginable rich, rare, or curious specimen seemed to tempt him. Amongst his treasures was a collection of "incunables," bought from Mr. Bennett, who would not admit any volume more than twelve inches high. Also two Mazarin Bibles, one on paper and one on vellum; the "Morte d'Arthur," which cost over £3,000; and the famous Meliere, with original drawings by Moreau. M. Rabier, the great antiquarian book-seller, once sold to Mr. Pierpont Morgan £20,000 worth of old bindings dating from Francis I. to Napoleon, and on another occasion an enameled binding for £40,000. From the above some idea, though perhaps only a feeble one, may be gained of what a Pierpont Morgan sale would be like.

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BIRTH.

REDFERN.—On March 27, 1914, at Ningpo, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Redfern, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROBJOHN-GOODFELLOW.—On Saturday, March 28, 1914, at H. B. M. Consulate, Shanghai, before Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General, and afterwards at the Union Church, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., Harry William, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robjohn, of Highgate, London, N., to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William, Goodfellow of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

MURRAY KIDD.—On March 28, 1914, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Alice Mary, beloved wife of G. Murray Kidd, Chinese Customs Service, aged 40 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1914.

A NEW REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

Reuter's agency learns that several former revolutionaries were in Canton the other week trying to enrol supporters for another rising which, they declare, will shortly take place. They claim that their mission to Canton was highly successful, and that this time many tubs, civil governors, and army commanders are supporting the movement. This kind of tale is long since grown tiresome; even if it should come to anything, it will be no more, we may be sure, than a mere flare for a moment. It is no simple matter at present to arrange a rising that shall have even moderate hope of success—especially in the South where, alike during the revolution and during the rebellion last year, no great stomach was shown by the rebels for fighting. A Southern revolutionary party is a body that has scant hope of success, though it may cause a deal of annoyance.

According to the message which gave this interesting information, "many of the present tubs and other high officials were only outwardly followers of the President." This is the sort of statement which must be taken with considerable reserve. After the last uprising, tubs and high officials are likely to be very careful about admitting the fact, even if they are only lukewarm supporters of the President. But the cream of the statement lies in the advice the leaders of the new party are alleged to have given as to how "the coming struggle" can be avoided. It is worth quoting. All that the President has to do is

To repeal all laws that he has made without the consent of Parliament; to reinstate all representative assemblies, including Parliament, provincial legislatures and District Councils; to suspend further negotiation for foreign loans; to grant freedom of speech as provided in the Provisional Constitution; to suspend martial law, and to call for a peace conference inviting Wu Ting-fang, Tang Shao-yi, Kang Yu-wei, Liang Chi-chao, Sun Yat-sen, Huang Hsing, and perhaps Liang Shih-yi, who all as a body might call other persons to consider ways and means of uniting all parties and interests in the Republic.

This is the most preposterous kind of nonsense. In any other country almost the suggestion would be a joke and accepted as a joke. In China the case is very different. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that if this sort of talk is indulged in trouble may arise. The soldiery especially may be influenced into becoming restless. Only the other day, indeed, a report was abroad of Governor-General Luang's troops having broken out and having killed people for no apparent reason. We were able to deny the report in our columns, but an outbreak is always possible if such moonshine as is quoted above is preached to a credulous soldiery. It is hardly possible to escape a feeling of despair when one sees men deliberately and wantonly indulging in such mischief-making. China's advance is being greatly retarded by these constantly arising "new parties," and their leaders should be smothered in the cradle.

The New Railway Agreement.

After the frequent statements which have been made to show that Great Britain has in the past been outwitted in the matter of railway concessions in China, it is especially cheering to read of the good stroke which has been made by the agreement between the Chinese Government and the British and Chinese Corporation for the construction of a thousand-mile line from Nanking to Hunan. This line, we are told, will traverse the richest part of the country and will give the best possibilities for traffic of any route in China. The concession will mean the flotation of a loan of some eight millions sterling, but this will be simply secured by a mortgage on the line and its revenues. From every standpoint the arrangement appears thoroughly sound—China will get the line built, through foreign assistance, while the Corporation which makes this possible will be given certain very substantial concessions.

The Only Way.
From the fact that the Chief Engineer, Accountant, Traffic Manager and all materials are to be British, it is evident that China has come to a full realisation of the point that if her railways are to be pushed forward she must look to foreign sources not only for funds but also for expert guidance. There have been narrow-minded, shortsighted Chinese who have never been tired of raising the bogey of the jeopardising of China's rights when lenders have been given alien on undertakings against a loan. These folk would take everything and give nothing. And when they talk they overlook the generous treatment which China has hitherto received at the hands of foreign interests in the matter of railway concessions. She has been shown every consideration and given every latitude. We need go no further afield than the case of the Canton-Kowloon Railway to establish that fact.

East File.
It looks very much as though Mr. Asquith were to be returned unopposed for East Fife. At any rate the Unionist Headquarters have advised the local Unionists not to oppose the Prime Minister, and it is unlikely that this advice will be set aside. The Unionists had a poor chance of success anyhow. Colonel Sproul is a fine gentleman but he is not strong enough to oust Mr. Asquith. He must one should think, be getting tired of being beaten by big guns. In 1906 he opposed Mr. John Morley (as he then was) in Montrose Burghs, and he will probably not forget for years the first taste he had of Scots heckling at its best. He could generally reply to a straight first question, but the second that generally flashed from the answer seemed often to perturb him. He must be used to it now. The fluent Mr. Larkin is not to oppose Mr. Asquith, so that he has some sense after all.

Towards Peace.
Meantime the political situation is growing easier, and there seems a strong desire on both sides to secure a peaceful settlement. If there had been less theatricalism and more sincerity displayed by some men on both sides in the earlier stages of the campaign a settlement might have been arrived at long ago. About the most important contribution to the debate which has been offered in one by Lord Hugh Cecil. He has given notice of motion that the Bill be sent to a committee of thirty to frame suggestions to the House of Lords, in accordance with the provisions of the Parliament Act, and to take what steps they think expedient in the interests of peace and good government in Ireland. In other words, "let us calmly seek a commonsense solution. That should have been done long ago, but it is not too late yet and, if the present spirit prevails for some time longer, a settlement may be found."

Crocodile Shot.

A crocodile, measuring over six feet in length, has been shot by Mr. Elly off godown 15, at Tanjong Pagar wharf, Singapore. Immediately after the charge of buckshot, the animal died in, and was lost to view. Later the carcass was seen floating on the surface and was brought ashore.

DAY BY DAY.

"WHAT YOU DEMAND IS HERE OR AT ULUBRAE." YOU TRAVERSE THE WORLD IN SEARCH OF HAPPINESS, WHICH IS WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN. A CONTENTED MIND CONFERES IT ON ALL.—Horace.

The Weather.

Lower level level 8 a.m. Temp 76 sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 68 fog.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Austria this morning.
German Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Prinzess Alice this morning.
American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Close per s.s. Tenyo Maru at 11 a.m. to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Yingchow at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

Extradition Case.

The extradition case was again continued at the Police Court, this afternoon before Mr. Wood.

Departed.

Among the passengers who left for Europe by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was Capt. L. Klughist, the commander of the s.s. Coblenz.

Volunteer Inspection.

It is announced that the volunteer inspection takes place to-morrow at 5 p.m. and not at 4 p.m. as previously notified.

Visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gallagher are staying at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Gallagher is the head of the United States Steel Products Co.

Big Passenger List.

The German mail s.s. Prinzess Alice arrived this morning with a large passenger list. Of passengers to Hongkong there were 131, and through travellers 174.

The Europa.

The cruiser Europa, which took home the relieved crew of the Hampshire from Hongkong, was reduced to Third Fleet complement at Portsmouth on the 12th ult.

On Leave.

Mr. A. Bellamy Brown editor of the Malay Mail, and formerly of Hongkong left Port Swettenham by the P. & O. Nile for home. He will be away six months.

Kowloon Complaint.

A reader complaint of the poor lighting of Kowloon generally, at night. In one case—that of Ashley Road, where a number of new houses have been recently erected—he says there is not a single street lamp.

Devanha's Cargo.

The cargo shipped by the s.s. Devanha on March 28 included 70 bales of waste silk for Manchester; 100 bales of waste silk and 40 bales of raw silk for London; 245 bales of raw silk for Lyons; and 700 slabs of tin for Marseilles.

Adjourned.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the case was adjourned in which Mrs. Maskett sued James McMillan for the sum of \$192, was adjourned. Mr. Dixon of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

Home Again.

After 18 years' service abroad, the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers landed at Southampton on the 10th ult. from the transport "Dungola." The regiment played an important part when the Peking Legation was besieged by the Chinese in 1900 and were the first to enter the Legation.

Latest Advertisements.

The Daily Farm Co. are advertising for a European to take charge of a branch.—Page 5.
Consignment notice regarding the s.s. Prinzess Alice is issued.—Page 5.
The Medical Hall advertise the excellent properties of Stomatol as a mouthwash.—Page 5.

CHUNG SAU-NAM CASE AGAIN.

Judgment in the Application this Morning.

Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) and Mr. L. H. J. Gompertz (Paisne Judge) sitting in Full Court of Original Jurisdiction, gave judgment this morning in the application to set aside as frivolous and vexatious the action in which Chung Sau-nam is applied for in extradition on a charge of misappropriating \$150,000 the property of the Kwangtung Government.

Sir Francis Pigott and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind, (Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton) made the application, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. O., Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, and Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Assistant Crown Solicitor opposed the application.

The Chief Justice said:—This is an application on behalf of the defendant to dismiss the action as being frivolous and vexatious and an abuse of the process of the Court. The application is based on three grounds.

(1) That plaintiffs have no right of suit in Hongkong.

(2) That if there is any right to the money claimed, which is denied, it is in the Central Government and not in the Provincial Government of Kwangtung.

(3) That (stated briefly) the claim as appears on the indorsement to the writ of summons is badly conceived.

As to the first ground I have had an opportunity after full consideration of the authorities cited in argument, of conferring with my learned brother upon them and I entirely agree with the conclusion at which he has arrived in a lucid and well considered judgment and I need add nothing to it.

As to the second ground I have very recently on the *Habes corpus* proceedings, in a fully considered judgment expressed an opinion adverse to the defendant's contention and it would be mere redundancy to repeat it.

As to the third ground I think the objection is premature. The defendant may apply for a statement of claim and by his defence can raise every legal issue that goes either to the form or foundation of the action. Since the abolition of demurrers a summary process has been substituted for getting rid of pleadings which show no reasonable cause of action or defence. Two courses are open to a defendant who wishes to raise the question whether a statement of claim entitles the plaintiff to relief. One method is to raise the question in law by his pleadings, and any point so raised would be disposed of at the trial; provided that by consent of the parties or by order of the court on the application of either party the same may be set down for hearing and disposed of at any time before the trial (Ord. xxv. r. 2.) The other method is to apply to strike out the statement of claim as being frivolous or vexatious (Ord. xxv. r. 4.)

"The first method is appropriate if the point of law requires argument and careful consideration. The second and more summary procedure is only appropriate to cases which are plain and obvious, so that any judge can say at once that the statement of claim as it stands is insufficient, even if proved, to entitle the plaintiff to what he asks." *Hubbuck v. Wilkinson* (1809) 12 B. 31. And see remarks of Lord Selborne in *Harvall v. Beyfus* 20 O. D. pp. 38 and 39. In *Dyson v. Attorney General* (1911) 1 K. B. 414. Cozens Hardy, M. R. said: "It might be sufficient to say that Ord. 25 r. 4 was not intended to take the place of a demurrer and that it ought not to be applied to an action involving serious investigation of ancient law and questions of general importance and on this ground alone I think the plaintiff is entitled to have the action proceed to trial."

Now it was clearly shown from the argument of the learned counsel for the defendant that the question comes within the former category of those requiring careful consideration and should be raised in a definite form in his pleading. At this stage therefore I desire to express no opinion on the merits.

MISREPRESENTATION CLAIM.

Tribute to a Doctor.

In giving judgment for the defendant in the action between Dr. Ho Lok-kam and Leung Sam, in the Summary Court yesterday, the Paisne Judge said:—There was not sufficient evidence to show that Dr. Au Sz-cham has acted in this matter as the agent of the defendant, and that all imputations as to the skill and carefulness of Dr. Ho have been dropped by the defendant and Dr. Ho's reputation was, to the knowledge of himself (the Paisne Judge), that of a careful and skillful practitioner.

of the defendant's third contention that the action is bad in point of form.

I think the application must be dismissed.

The Paisne Judge said:—This is a motion on behalf of the defendant Chung Sau-nam to dismiss the action under the inherent powers of the Court as being frivolous and vexatious and an abuse of its process.

The plaintiffs are Lung Chai-kwong, Governor General of the Province of Kwangtung in the Republic of China, and Woo Ming Pan, Commissioner of Finance for the Province of Kwangtung in the Republic of China.

The defendants are Chung Sau-nam and the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

The endorsement on the writ is as follows:—

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant Chung Sau-nam for the return of \$150,000.00 the property of the Government of Kwangtung in the Republic of China which sum was had and received by the defendant Chung Sau-nam for the purpose of being remitted forthwith to Nanking which the defendant Chung Sau-nam has not so remitted, but has appropriated to his own use the said sum or portion thereof now being deposited in the defendant's Bank in Hongkong.

And in the alternative the plaintiffs claim from the Defendant Chung Sau-nam \$150,000.00 liquidated damages. Particulars: sum received by defendant Chung Sau-nam from the Commissioner of Finance for the Province of Kwangtung in the Republic of China \$150,000.00.

The first ground relied upon by Sir Francis Pigott for the defendant is that the plaintiffs have no right of suit in the British Courts.

He maintained that the Court knows nothing of and cannot recognise the Province of Kwangtung nor does it know the officers whose names and titles appear on the writ as plaintiff. The plaintiff, having no right of suit, the action cannot succeed and must be dismissed in limine. If the Province has a right of action then the individuals claiming to represent it should state their capacity on the writ.

Siemon v. Governor and Government of colony of New Zealand, L. O. P. D. 563.

That case held that there was no such corporation as the governor and Government of New Zealand.

The next case relied on was *U. S. A. v. Wagner*, Law Reports 2 Ch. 532: for the doctrine that, as, in a monarchical state, the public property of the state is assumed to be vested in the sovereign so in a Republic the sovereign power is held to remain and reside in the state itself and not in any officer of the state. Then, the rule being that the proper plaintiff is to be sought in the owner of the subject matter of the suit, it is urged that the proper plaintiff here should have been the Republic of China, the state recognised by the King's government; and that individual officers of the state have no right of suit.

For the King it is said has nothing to do with the constitution of China and if the King does not recognise a Province, neither can the King's Courts. The Province of Kwangtung is not a recognized body politic. *The City of Bern v. The Bank of England* 9 Vesey 347, was next referred to. In that case the plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the other members of the Common Council Chamber of the City of Bern in Switzerland

ADMITTED ONE CHARGE.

Pleaded not Guilty to a Second.

At the Police Court this afternoon Mr. Mason, of Messrs. D'Almada and Mason, defended a Chinese who was charged before Mr. Hazeland with being in possession of 3,000 lottery tickets and also with being in possession of four taels of opium over the allowance by the Ordinance, in Connaught Road West.

Inspector O'Sullivan prosecuted, assisted by Revenue Officer Wilden.

Mr. Mason said that he pleaded guilty with regard to the opium, but not to the charge concerning the lottery tickets. He would address the Court later with regard to a small fine being inflicted.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

moved for an injunction and it was held that the existing Government of Switzerland not having been recognized by the British Government could not be noticed by the English Courts; the right of suit being connected directly with official recognition by the Government of the state.

Now (the principle laid down in *U. S. A. v. Wagner*, the case most strongly relied on for the defendant, is concisely summarized in the head note in the Law Report as follows:—

A foreign sovereign state adopting the republican form of Government, and recognized by the Government of Her Majesty, can sue in the Courts of her Majesty in its own name so recognized.

Such a state is not bound to sue in the name of any officer of the Government or join as co-plaintiff any officer on whom process may be served, and who may be called upon to give discovery in a cross bill.

Page Wood V.C. had held in the Court below that a foreign sovereign state is not entitled to sue in the English Courts without putting forward some public officer as representing their interests, upon whom process may be served, and who can be called upon to give discovery upon a cross bill.

The Court of Appeal reversed this decision, pointing out that no injustice could be done in this case by allowing the U.S.A. to sue in their own name.

The Court examined carefully the principles governing the right of suit in the English Courts of a foreign state.

The Lord Chancellor said at page 587: "In a monarchy all the public rights and interests of the nation are vested, in and represented by the Monarch. In a republic they are the property of the state." Later on Lord Chelmsford said, "We were referred to a case of the President of the U.S.A. v. Drummond (1) 33 Bay. 449, in which a suit was instituted in the name of the President for a legacy given to the United States."

It does not appear that any objection was raised to the title of the President to sue. But he having been authorized by an Act of Congress to proceed to obtain the legacy, before the decision was pronounced, the bill was ordered to be amended by introducing a statement of the authority by which the plaintiff was qualified to sue.

Now this case, referred to without disapproval by the Lord Chancellor, seems to me so far an authority in the plaintiff's favour that it recognises the right of a sovereign state to delegate to a state official under its own municipal law the power to enforce rights of property to a state official. Turner L. J. said at page 592:—

"In the cases referred to, the form of Government was monarchical; and I take it that in such cases the public property of the state, so far as it is not by the constitution of the state otherwise destined, vests in the sovereign."

"In the case of a republic, the public property of the state, remains in the state."

Here the learned L. J. takes pains to point out that the presumption that public property in a monarchical state vests in the sovereign is rebutted if it is made

appear that the municipal law of the state places it elsewhere. What he says with reference to republic must be clearly read as subject to the same exception. Again Lord Cairns says at p. 103:—

"In a Monarchical form of Government, in him (the sovereign) individually, and not in a representative capacity, is the public property assumed, by all other states and by the Courts of other states, to be vested."

"In a republic on the other hand the sovereign power and with it the public property, is held to remain and to reside in the state itself and not in any officer of the state."

"Here again the proposition laid down is not that in a monarchy only the sovereign or that in a republic, only the republic itself will be recognized by the Courts as having a right of suit. The statement goes no further than that they may sue, and that, prima facie and in the absence of contrary evidence, the state property will be assumed to lie in them."

I come next to the case of *Oastaneda v. Clydebank Engineering Co.* 1902, A. C. 524.

The first paragraph of the head note is as follows:—

"There is no such rule as that the monarch or other titular head of a foreign sovereign state is the only person who can sue here in respect of the public property or interest of that state."

Now in that case the defendants who were shipbuilders had entered into a contract with the Minister of Marine of Spain to build certain ships.

The Minister brought an action to enforce the contract and the Court held that the right to enforce that contract and the penalties under it was in the contracting party. It was proved that by the constitution of Spain the Minister had a right to recover the money and it was held that this amounted to proof that the King was bound by the Minister's acts done in his region and province. But the case goes further.

Lord Robertson says, p. 502:— "Now the theory is, that even if this be the constitution of Spain, the King alone can sue in our Courts."

"This seems to me not only unsupported by international law, but contrary to principle."

"While apart from more particular information about the country in question, our Courts will assume that where there is a Monarch public property is vested in him, this does not touch the present case."

"In the first place it proves no more than that the King may sue, not that he must sue."

"But, further, the present is not a question as to the person in whom the property is, but in whom is legal right to administer this property; and the 11th article of the constitution says that the right to deal with this particular property is by Spanish law, where the contract would lead one to expect it would be, and that is in the Minister for when the contract was made." This judgment of Lord Robertson was approved by the high authority of Lord Lindley.

Now comparing the principle here laid down with the judgments I have referred to in *U. S. v. Wagner* does it not clearly appear that the presumptions; that in a monarchy the Sovereign must sue; and in a republic the state, are prima facie only, and may be rebutted by evidence of the constitution of the states?

In the case of the President of the U. S. A. *v. Drummond* the title to sue for the recovery of a legacy given to the state was proved to be in the president.

Similarly here, the evidence shows that Kwong Tung is one of the constituent provinces of the Republic of China: that the Treasury of the province has belonged to the Province itself from time immemorial and is entirely provincial in its character. It is further stated that by the constitution of the Republic of China the Governor General of the Province of Kwong Tung jointly with the Commissioner of Finance of the said Province or the Governor General alone has authority as representing the said Province to sue for the money the subject matter of this action, and to recover the same, and to take

SPECIAL CABLES.

NEW RAILWAY.

GREAT CONCESSION TO BRITAIN.

Shanghai, Received April 2. The Nanking-Hankin Railway traverses the richest country and has the best possibilities of traffic of any route in China. The Corporation taking over the Pinghsiang-Chuchow railway will also build branches from Hangchow to Wuhu and Wuchang, giving an aggregate length of nearly a thousand miles. The construction will necessitate the flotation of loans amounting to £8,000,000, which will be secured by a mortgage on the line and its revenues.

It is agreed that the chief engineer, the accountant and the traffic manager and all the materials shall be British.

TO "FIGHT WHITE WOLF."

A WIDESPREAD MOVEMENT.

Shanghai, Received April 2. General Lu Chien-chang, chief of the Peking Gendarmerie, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces for the suppression of "White Wolf." Four regiments from Mongolia are being moved towards Shensi to operate against "White Wolf."

A telegram from Chengtu says the Government has sent troops to the border in case "White Wolf" attempts to enter Szechuan.

NEW QUINTUPLE LOAN.

Shanghai, Received April 2. The Quintuple Group's representatives have received instructions from Europe to formally open negotiations with China for a further loan.

any steps which may be necessary in connection with this action. It is also stated that the Foreign Office of the Central Government in Peking has been informed of, and has approved, the present proceedings.

This evidence seems to me to conclude the matter as far as concerns the motion now before us. At the trial of the action the burden of establishing their claim will, of course, be on the defendants.

Here the onus is on the defendant to show that a prima facie case has not been made out.

This brings me to the next ground, which is stated as follows: "If there are any rights at all to this money (I presume that this means in any person other than the defendant) which is denied, they are in the Central Government and not in the Provincial Government. Thus, even assuming that this money ever had been Provincial Government money, it did not on the cancellation of the Proclamation of Independence, revert to the Provincial Government but to the Central Government."

We are requested on the materials before us to come to the conclusion that the Provincial Government of Kwang Tung was superseded by a new political entity, an independent state called into being by the proclamation of the then Governor General Chan Kwong-ming.

These moneys then belonged to the new independent state and when the authority of the Central Government was reasserted in Kwang Tung, the property in the money if it was divested at all, passed to the Central Government by right of conquest.

We have had occasion to deliver very carefully considered judgments on this point on the application for a writ of Habeas Corpus which recently came before us. It seems unnecessary to go over the ground again, and I will merely say that in my opinion the Government of the Province was never displaced and the funds in the Treasury remained the property of the Province. The third ground is by way of exception to the endorsement on the writ.

There is a claim for money had and received and a further claim in the alternative alleging a conversion of the money.

No doubt at sometime during the proceedings the plaintiff will have to elect upon which of these two claims they will proceed.

But it is impossible to say at the stage that there is not here a good case for the plaintiff.

for money had and received. This is specially endorsed and if an application for judgment, had been made under section 23 of the Code it is clear that a statement of claim would have been ordered.

The defendant is certainly entitled to a statement of claim if he desires it, and I believe that Mr. Sharp stated in Court that he was ready to deliver one.

In my opinion this motion is dismissed with costs.

Sir Francis Piggott suggested that the question of costs should be taken in Chambers.

Mr. Sharp asked their Lordships to certify for three counsel. The Chief Justice said there ought to be very strong grounds shown for certifying three counsel and he would like to consult the Registrar as to what the practice had been.

Mr. Sharp said that they could show good grounds.

Sir Francis Piggott expressed the view that certifying for two counsel was only a recent importation into that Court, and even in England three counsel would be very exceptional.

The Chief Justice said he would see the Registrar, but at present he thought it was very improbable that three counsel be allowed.

Further discussion on the matter was reserved for Chambers.

MRS. HARRISON LEAVES ON S.S. MONGOLIA.

Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, the wife of the governor general, and her parents, have booked passages on the Mongolia, leaving Manila for Hongkong on April 2 says a Manila paper. The Judsons will return to their home in the States, Mrs. Harrison accompanying them as far as China or Japan. It was rumoured a short time ago that the governor general would accompany the Judsons as far as Japan, but press of work has changed his plans.

It has not been announced whether the Judsons will proceed home via the trans-Siberian route across the Pacific. As the Mongolia lays over at Hongkong a week before proceeding to Shanghai and other ports on the way to San Francisco, the party will probably proceed to Japan on another steamer.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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DO YOU WANT THE BEST FOR YOUR TABLE
SEND US YOUR ORDERS
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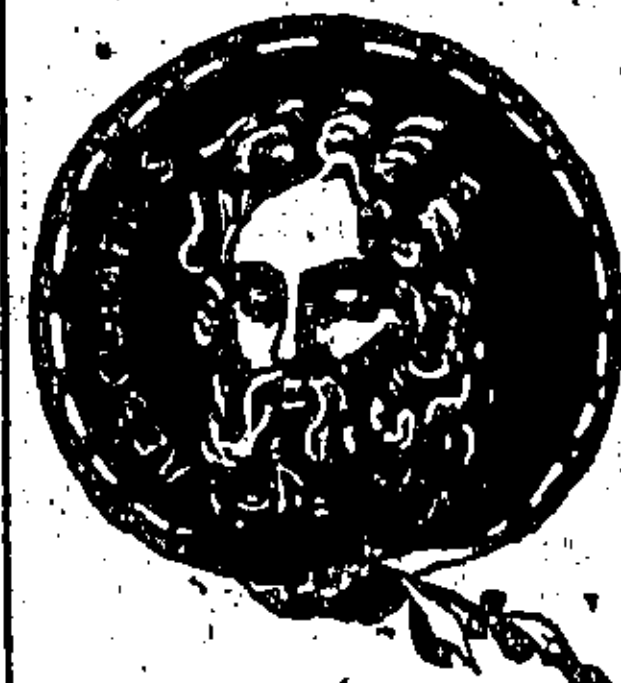
AUSTRALIAN BACON AND ENGLISH HAMS.

To-day's Advertisements

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A PERFECT MOUTHWASH IN STOMATOL

Is a Perfect Mouthwash for preserving the Teeth and keeping the gum firm and healthy. It has been Scientifically tested and specially recommended by all the leading Bacteriologists. It will remove bad breath, kills the germs, has a cooling effect on the mouth and leaves a very refreshing taste.

REMARKABLE LAST WILL

Huge Windfall for The Ceylon Government.

By the death on March 14 of a Sinhalese lad, the son of the late Mr. James Fernando, and grandson of the late Madaliyar Sri Chandrasekera, the Ceylon Government have become the heirs to an estate valued at ten lakhs of rupees. Madaliyar Sri Chandrasekera was a well-known figure in Colombo before he died. He amassed considerable wealth over plumbago, and became the owner of several valuable coconut estates and houses, including Sirinivassa and Avandagiri in the Littlamon Gardens and the British large trade latterly he purchased them at the Ceylon land, buy afterwards selling sales and European planters. He left to bulk of his estate to his son, Mr. James Fernando. The latter, shortly after his marriage a few years ago, made a will to the effect that, should his son and heir die before he reached his twenty-fifth year, the whole of his estate should pass to the Ceylon Government, with a proviso that his widow received an allowance of Rs. 500 a month and that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be handed to a Buddhist Temple founded by his father at Horkell. It is stated that Mr. James Fernando had an intention of revoking this remarkable will; but he died about three years ago with the will unaltered. There was no reason for thinking, however, that the infant heir would not live for 25 years; but he became ill suddenly on March 13 and died the following day.

The Government have thus come in for an unexpected legacy. The Colonial Secretary and the Government Agent have been appointed trustees under the will with power to substitute trustees in their places. The money is to be devoted to charitable objects (other than Christian charities), and among the "objects" mentioned are flood outlets, hospitals and schools.

Besides an allowance of Rs. 500 to the widow, the latter is to receive, the *Times of Ceylon* understands, the family jewellery and furniture, which are valued at nearly a lakh.

Posted to Hongkong, Second Lieutenant A. W. Hamman, Cornwall Light Infantry, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, Hongkong on first appointment, but will do duty with the home battalion till next troop season.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived Kobe on the 1st inst. at 3 p.m. left Kobe on the 1st inst. at midnight and is due to arrive at Shanghai on the 5th inst. at 5 a.m.

The Ben Line s.s. BENAVON from Antwerp, Middlebro and London left Singapore for this port on the 2nd inst. may be expected to arrive here on or about 8th inst.

The s.s. GLENLOCHY passed the Suez Canal on the 31st Mar. for Hongkong via Straits.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on the 29th March.

The s.s. HOKUTO MARU sailed from Sourabaya on the 25th March and is due to arrive here on the 5th April.

To-day's Advertisements

A YOUNG EUROPEAN to take charge of a branch. State salary required. Apply to the Secretary The DAIRY FARM Company, Limited.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

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"PRINCESS ALICE," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 9th of April, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 17th of April, 1914, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1914.

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NEW STOCK OF SMART AND SERVICEABLE

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Pause To Consider The Hidden Danger In The Water?

Many Serious Illnesses will be avoided if you drink

WILKINSON'S TANSAN.

As no Impurities can get to Tansan.

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SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

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Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

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S.S. "Torilla," 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI on 18th April.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, R.N.R. will be despatched for KOBE & MOJI on 25th April.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "Dunera," 5,389 tons, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 4th April.

S.S. "A. Apar," 4,450 tons, Capt. Walker, as above on 10th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Vancouver (B.C.) and Portland (Or.).

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lyons, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

Höerde.....21st Apr. Andalusia.....15th June.
Segovia.....11th May. C. Ferd. Laeisz.....10th July.

HOMEWARD.

For Havre & Hamburg:

Alesta.....8th April.

For Havre, Bremen, Hamburg & Antwerp:

Bayern.....23rd April.

For Mies, Hamburg & Antwerp:

Belgravia.....1st May.

For Hamburg & Antwerp:

Arabis.....15th May.

For Havre, Bremen, Hamburg & Antwerp:

Uckermark.....15th May.

For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:

Schwarzburg.....19th May.

For R'dam, Hamburg & Antwerp:

Brisgavia.....22nd May.

For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:

Allmark.....1st June.

For Rotterdam & Hamburg:

Brasilia.....6th June.

For Havre & Hamburg:

Furst Bulow.....6th June.

(For English Particulars, apply to—)

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

Hongkong Office.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.....	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	T. 16,000 { WEDNES, 8th Apr. at 10 a.m. T. 20,000 { WEDNES, 22nd Apr. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.....	Awa Maru Capt. Tominaga Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Irizawa	T. 12,500 { TUESDAY, 7th Apr. at noon. T. 12,500 { TUES, 21st Apr. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....	Tango Maru Capt. T. Sekine Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 { WEDNES, 8th Apr. at noon. T. 9,600 { WEDNES, 6th May, at noon.
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CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.....	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Machida	T. 12,500 { MONDAY, 6th Apr.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.....	Kawachi Maru Capt. Christiansen	T. 12,500 { MONDAY, 6th Apr.
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KOBE & Yokohama.....	Kaga Maru Capt. Tabusa	T. 12,500 { THURS, 9th Apr. at 11 a.m.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.....	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda	T. 9,600 { WED, 8th Apr. at 11 a.m.
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KOBE (direct).....	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	T. 5,000 { WEDNESDAY, 22nd Apr.
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KOBE (direct).....	Sanuki Maru Capt. Deguchi	T. 12,500 { SATURDAY, 11th Apr.
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! Cargo only.

! Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

FOR EUROPE.

Kamo Maru	16000 tons	sails Wednesday	8th April.
Kashima	20000	"	22nd "

FOR AMERICA.

Awa Maru	13500 tons	sails Tuesday	7th April.
Shidzuoka	12500	"	21st "

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
N'PO, C'FOO & N'OHWANG Kwangse4th Apr. at night	
HIOHWO & HAIPHONG Kailong4th Apr. at 9 a.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU Yingchow4th Apr. at 9 a.m.	
W'WAI, C'FOO & TIENTSIN Huichow7th Apr. at noon	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Tean7th Apr. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI.....7th Apr. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI.....9th Apr. at 4 p.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Chinchua14th Apr. at 4 p.m.	

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinchua," "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45: Return \$75.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 38.

Hongkong 3rd Apr., 1914.

Agents.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Homeward Bound.

(Odessa via usual ports of call.)

The S.S. Vladimir, 5620 R.T., Commander Kamichansky, is expected to arrive here on the 3rd Day of April 1914.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF, Agent.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor, Rooms No. 12a & 14.

Hongkong, 21st Mar., 1914.

Tel. No. 1354.

Shipping

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO

Steamship.	T.	Captains.	For	Sailing date.
Rubi	4000	J. Miller	(Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.)	FRI, 3rd Apr. 4 p.m.
Zalilo	4000	F. S. McMurray	(Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.)	SATUR, 11th Apr. 4 p.m.

Electric light Fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses carried.

Passengers holding round trip tickets may return by any steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Norddeutscher Lloyd and Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 1st Apr. 1914.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Specified on or about

Will depart on or about

Tjikini.....SHAI.....JAVA.....1st half Apr.

Tilpanas.....JAVA.....1st half Apr.

Tilmanah.....JAPAN.....1st half Apr.

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LOG BOOK

Marine Boiler Accident.

Report No. 2244 deals with a

misadventure to the boiler of the steam

trawler Marjorie last March. She

is a vessel engaged in fishing

from Fleetwood, and left there on

February 28. On March 4 the

weather was so bad that it was

Shipping

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 4th Apr. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Loksang	Sun., 5th Apr. at d'light
Kobe & Moji	Loyal	Wed., 8th Apr. at noon
S'FORE, F'ang & C'outta	Yatshing	Wed., 8th Apr. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyhsang	Thurs., 9th Apr. at d'light
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Sat., 11th Apr. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 11th Apr. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Latsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat," "Yatshing" and "Sulsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

The steamers "Choyhsang," "Kwongsang," and "Hongsang" will call at Swatow on their way down from Shanghai. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with electric light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad

Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice

"Shire" Line Service.—Horewa'd.

For	Steamers.	Date of Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP	Merlonethshire	11th April.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	Cardiganshire	18th May.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

For	Steamers.	Date of Sailing
VICTORIA VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND	Den of Ruthven	5th April.
VICTORIA VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND	Glenloch	3rd May.
VICTORIA VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND	Carnarvonshire	28th May.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular

taking Passengers and cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,

FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-

STRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL

ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,

Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of

Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 ton-

displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most

efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-

HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains Wire Ropes,

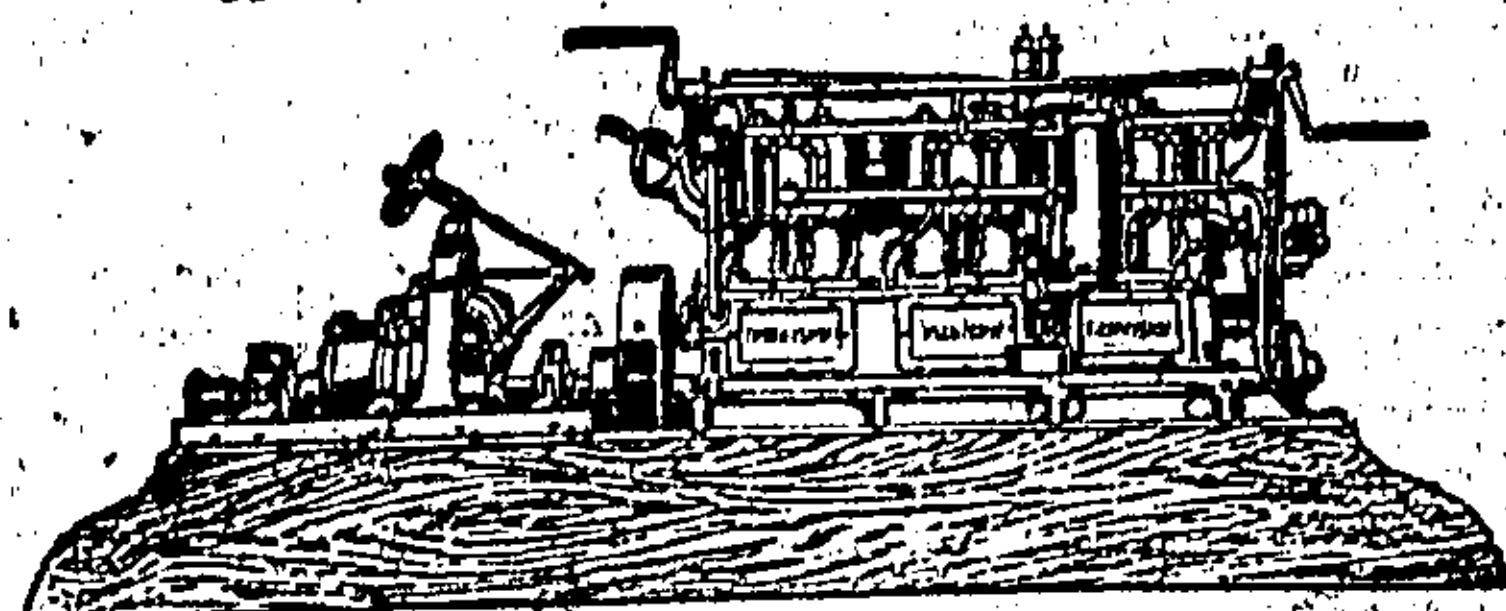
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.B. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSE BOATS AND PLEASURE

CRRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of

11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOODOCK"

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be De-
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Assyria	H. A. L.	4, Apr.
T'te, Fiume V'ce, via S'pore etc.	Austria	S. W. Co	6, Apr.
Marseilles via S'gon, S'pore, C'bo,	Chili	M. M.	7, Apr.
Port Said	Amazona	M. M. Co.	7, Apr.
Havre, Emden & Hamburg &c.	Alesia	H. A. L.	8, Apr.
London and Antwerp	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	8, Apr.
M'les, L'don, A'werp via S'pore etc.	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	8, Apr.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Arabia	P. & O.	11, Apr.
Trieste, via Singapore, Penang,			
Colombo, etc.	Koerber	S. W. Co.	15, Apr.
London & Antwerp via S'pore &c.	Khiva	P. & O.	15, Apr.
N'les, G'oa, A'rs, Lieban S'ton, &c.	Yorok	M. & Co.	15, Apr.
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Beyern	H. A. L.	23, Apr.
London, Hull and Antwerp	Glenlogan	S. T. Co.	26, Apr.
Marseilles, Antwerp, R'dam			
Bremen & Hamburg	Lothringen	N. D. L.	M. of Apr.
Havre, Emden & Hamburg/B'men	Thuringen	N. D. L.	B. of May
M'les, Hamburg & Antwerp &c.	Belgravia	H. A. L.	1, May
Havre, Dunkirk, Emden and			
Hamburg/Bremen	Gernia	N. D. L.	5. of May
Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam,			
Hamburg & Bremen	Sigmaringen	M. Co.	16, May
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Uckermark	H. A. L.	15, May
London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	Can'dshire	J. M. Co.	18, May
Marseilles via Ports	Dumbea	M. M.	19, May
Havre, D'kir, & Hamburg	Schwaburg	H. A. L.	19, May
P'dam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Briegavia	H. A. L.	22, May
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg	Altmark	H. A. L.	1, June
Rotterdam, & Hamburg	Brasilia	H. A. L.	6, June
Havre, & Hamburg	Furst Bulow	H. A. L.	6, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Apr.
Japan and Honolulu	Atholl	D. L. Co.	4, Apr.
New York	R. Dollar	R. D. Co.	4, Apr.
San Francisco and San Pedro	Den, of		
Victoria, Vancouver Seattle,	Ruthven	J. M. Co.	5, Apr.
Tacoma & Portland	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	7, Apr.
V'toria, B.O. S'tle via Shanghai &c.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Apr.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Apr.
San Francisco via S'hai & Manila			
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Apr.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	11, Apr.
Victoria, V'v'er, S'tle & P. (Or.)	Hoerde	H. A. L.	14, Apr.
Vancouver via S'hai and Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. R.	16, Apr.
V'toria, B.O. S'tle via Japan &c.	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	16, Apr.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	H'kong M.	T. K. K.	25, Apr.
New York via Suez Canal	Afghan P.	A. K. Co.	25, Apr.
San Francisco and San Pedro	M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co.	28, Apr.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	28, Apr.
V'toria, V'v'er, S'tle, T. & P.	Glenloch	J. M. Co.	3, May
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
San Francisco	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	19, May
Victoria, V'v'er, S'tle & P'land	C'shire	J. M. Co.	28, May

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	8, Apr.
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Apr.
Australian Ports via Manila	P. Sigismund	M. & Co.	18, Apr.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	2, Apr.
Australia	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	1, May
Australia	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	6, May
Australia	Empire	G. L. Co.	29, May

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	4, Apr.
Shanghai and Tsingtau	Yingchow	B. & S.	4, Apr.
Ningpo, Chefoo and Newchwang	Kwangsue	B. & S.	4, Apr.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Dunera	D. S. Co.	4, Apr.
Hoihow & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	4, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Uckermark	H. A. L.	5, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Paul Locat	M. M.	5, Apr.
Bombay via S'pore Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo	Java M.	O. S. K.	5, Apr.
Tamsui via Swatow & Amoy	Daigi Maru	O. S. K.	5, Apr.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	5, Apr.
S'pore, P'ang, R'gon & C'outta	Kanagawa M.	N. Y. K.	6, Apr.
Bombay via Singapore & Colombo	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	6, Apr.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Lovat	J. M. Co.	7, Apr.
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	7, Apr.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	7, Apr.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	7, Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	8, Apr.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	8, Apr.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	8, Apr.
Jesselton, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. Co.	9, Apr.
Shanghai	Delta	P. & O.	9, Apr.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	9, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	10, Apr.
Yokohama, Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Zafiro	S. T. Co.	11, Apr.
Kobe (direct)	Sanuki	N. Y. K.	11, Apr.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Japan	A. N. Co.	12, Apr.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	14, Apr.
Anping, Takao via S'tow & Amoy	Sosha Maru	O. S. K.	15, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Torilla	D. S. Co.	18, Apr.
Kobe (direct)	Jinsen	N. Y. K.	22, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Altmark	H. A. L.	25, Apr.
Kobe	P. Waldemar	J. M. Co.	28, Apr.
Tientsin via S'tow, W'wei & C'fo	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	29, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	W'berg	H. A. L.	31, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Furst Bulow	H. A. L.	1, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sogovia	H. A. L.	11, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Enden	H. A. L.	21, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sambila	H. A. L.	21, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Silesta	H. A. L.	22, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tijlkap	J. C. J. L.	Q. desep.
Japan	Tijlkap	J. C. J. L.	Q. desep.
Shanghai	Tijlkap	J. C. J. L.	Q. desep.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijlkap	J. C. J. L.	Q. desep.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijlkap	J. C. J. L.	Q. desep.
Shanghai	Tijlkap	J. C. J. L.	Q. desep.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessels.
Ningpo	Kwangsue
Hoihow	Dagfin
Hoihow	Helene
America	Kaifong
Philippines	Tenny Maru
Straits	Yuensang
Batavia	Dunera
Shanghai	Tijlkap
San Francisco	Yingchow
Shanghai	R. Dollar
Shanghai	Loksang

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessels.
Sydney	Aldenham
Kobe	Kawachi Maru
Kobe	Kanagawa Maru
Calcutta	Lovat
Singapore	Namur

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, left Yokohama on the 28th Mar. between 4 & 6 a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila) on 11th ult. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 4th April.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. NIPPON MARU will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on the 8th April at 10.30 a.m.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA arrived at Manila on the 31st March and is expected to sail from that port for Hongkong on the 3rd inst. at 4 p.m., making her due to arrive at this port at about 10 a.m. on the 5th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAGA MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 28th Feb. and is expected here on the 8th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAWACHI MARU (Bosnia Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 28th March and is expected here on the 4th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KANAGAWA MARU (California Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 28th March and is expected here on the 4th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO MARU (Australia Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, Moji & Nagasaki on the 28th Mar. and is expected here on the 6th Apr.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO MARU (Australian Line) left Thun. Is. for this port via Manila on the 26th March and is expected here on the 6th April.

The N. Y. N. s.s. KAMO MARU (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 28th March and is expected here on the 6th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAGA MARU (European Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 28th March and is expected here on the 6th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SANUKI MARU (California Line) left Calcutta for this port via ports on the 24th March and is expected here on the 12th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA MARU (European Line) left Marseilles for this port via ports on the 21st March and is expected here on the 21st April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA MARU (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 24th March and is expected here on the 24th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HITACHI MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 25th March and is expected here on the 6th May.

The Mogul Line s.s. LOHIAN sailed from United Kingdom on the 21st Feb. for Hongkong via Straits and is due to arrive here about the 3rd April.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER sailed from New York on the 4th Feb. for Hongkong.

The T. K. K. s.s. LOVAT from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 4th April.

The T. K. K. s.s. KUMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 6th April.

The T. K. K. s.s. CHOYSANG from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 3rd April.

The T. K. K. s.s. MERONETHSHIRE for Hongkong leaves Shanghai 6th April is due at Hongkong on the 9th April.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF RUTHVEN from London leaves Singapore 30th March is due at Hongkong on the 5th April.

The S. L. s.s. GLENTURRET passed the Suez Canal on the 13th inst. for Hongkong via Straits.

The East Asiatic Co. Ltd. s.s. CATHAY has left Port Said and may be expected here on or about the 14th of April.

The A. S. S. Co.'s s.s. INDRANI passed the Suez Canal on the 17th ult. for Hongkong direct.

The Mogul Line s.s. MONTROSE left United Kingdom for Hongkong via Straits on the 23rd ult. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 7th of April.

The N. D. L. s.s. SIGMARINGEN left Singapore on the 28th March at 6 a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 3rd April.

The P. & O. s.s. NAMUR left Singapore for this port on the 30th March at 7 a.m. and is due here on the 4th April at 9 a.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. UCKERMARK left Singapore on the 30th March a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 5th April.

The H. A. L. s.s. BRISGAVIA left Singapore on the 31st March p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 7th inst. p.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

